The Pyongyang Times

No. 12 (544) SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of Sri-Lanka

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Sri-Lanka

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on the 11th the delegation of Sri-Lanka.

Present there were head of the delegation Anura Bandaranaike, Chairman of the Youth League of the Sri-Lanka Freedom Party and Adviser to the Economic Planning Ministry of the Government; and members of the delegation Tissa R. Ballale, Member of the Parliament, N. Balasu Bramaniam, Department Director of the Foreign Ministry, and D.H. Sjayawardene, Director of the State Trading Company.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Li Yong Bok, a personage concerned, were also present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Her Excellency Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri-Lanka, to the leader and the government and people of our country.

Expressing thanks for this, the leader asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings to Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike.

The leader highly praised Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike for leading the Sri-Lanka people along the road of independence and striving to build an independent national economy in the spirit of self-reliance and referred to strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Sri-Lanka.

The head of the delegation said: we are very proud of the great successes achieved in Korea, an Asian country like ours, in economic and other domains under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. All these successes greatly encourage our people.

The delegation conveyed a gift of Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike to the respected and beloved leader.

On the same day, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hosted a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to Chairman of the Presidential Council of PDRY

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A grand ceremony for conveying the gift sent by the respected and beloved leader was held on February 27 in Aden, the capital of Democratic Yemen, according to a report from Aden.

Present there were Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY; Mohammad Saleh Mutie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ali Salem Albeidh, Minister of Planning; Fadul Mouhsin Abdulla, Minister of Finance; and personages concerned of the PDRY.

The ceremony was also attended by Kim Ung, ambassador, and staffers of the embassy of our country in Aden.

After the solemn playing of the Patriotic Song of our country and the anthem of Democratic Yemen, the ambassador of our country courteously conveyed to the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY the Korean documentary film "The Goodwill Envoy of the People of Democratic Yemen," the gift sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Chairman of the Presidential Council expressed deep thanks to the leader for the precious gift and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the leader.

He highly appreciated the successes made by the Korean people in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. These achievements move the people of Democratic Yemen, he added.

At the end of the ceremony, the Chairman of the Presidential Council saw the film together with the attendants.

(KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, on the latter's reelection as National Chairman of the National Union of Cameroon.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the day of the Syrian Revolution.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty **Moulay Hassan the Second**, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the enthronement of His Majesty King, the national holiday of Morocco.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **I.K. Acheampong**, Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Ghana.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Juan Velasco Alvarado**, President of the Republic of Peru, in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the fact that the Peruvian people and army determinedly smashed the counter-revolutionary elements' plot for overthrow of the government and firmly defended the gains of the revolution.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to his message of condolence on the death of Ahmed Al Assad, the latter's elder brother.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique **Samora Moises Machel** who was leaving our country.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Amir of State of Kuwait, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the national day of the State of Kuwait.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Carlos Andres Perez**, President of the Republic of Venezuela, replying to his message of greetings sent on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Venezuela.

Meeting Held for Conveying Specifications of Gifts of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG to Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri-Lanka

A meeting was held in Pyongyang on March 14 for conveying the specifications of gifts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri-Lanka.

Present on our side were personages concerned Chong Song Nam, Li Song Hi, Cha Byong Ok and Li Won Yong and on the Sri-Lanka side were the members of the delegation of Sri-Lanka headed by Anura Bandaranaike, Chairman of the Sri-Lanka Freedom Party and Adviser to the Economic Planning Ministry of the Government, on a visit to our country.

The specifications of gifts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Sri-Lanka Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, were courteously conveyed to Anura Bandaranaike.

After receiving the specifications of gifts, the head of the delegation extended wholehearted thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, for this kind and generous solicitude of sending the precious gifts to the Prime Minister and people of the Republic of Sri-Lanka.

He said that this solicitude proves that His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is deeply concerned about the economic difficulties of Sri-Lanka and reflects the deepening friendship and understanding between the peoples of Sri-Lanka and Korea.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of Cuba to Our Country

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received Angel Felas Moreno, Cuban Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country, on March 14.

Present on the occasion was Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Expressing thanks to the Ambassador for the energetic efforts made to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the two countries after his assumption of office as Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Highly praising the Cuban people who, after winning the revolution under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, are successfully building socialism flying the red flag in the backyard of US imperialism, the great leader stated that it is the common duty of the world communists to defend the Cuban Revolution, a beacon of revolution in Latin America.

The great leader asked the Ambassador to tell Comrade Fidel Castro that we always fully support the policies pursued by the Cuban Communist Party and Government to consolidate the victory of revolution and their stand and will fight alongside them against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, standing for ever firm on the side of the Cuban Communist Party and people.

Expressing deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader for receiving him and making precious words despite much claims on his time, the Ambassador said: while working in Korea, I am marvelled at worthwhile and happy life of the Korean people under the socialist system and the progress achieved in Korea and I will make all efforts to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography" (Vol. III)

Published in Pakistan

According to a report from Islamabad, the English edition of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. III) has recently been put out by the National Publishing House in Pakistan.

The book shows the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist and the genius of revolution, his great revolutionary ideas, the sagacity of his leadership, his lofty virtues and rich experiences gained in struggle and his shining achievements.

(KCNA)

Our Working People Effect a Great Upsurge in Scaling the Heights of the Six-Year Plan in Response to the Call of the Great Leader

The working people of our country are effecting unprecedented upswing in production, upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee and the Meeting of Active Industrial Workers and the slogans of the Party Central Committee for the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the Spirit of Having Fulfilled Their Six-Year Plan Targets

The miners of the Taesong Mine have been waging a vigorous struggle for increased production, with a firm resolve to make a victorious and glorious report to the leader in honour of the Party founding anniversary—a grand October festival and a significant, great auspicious event in the history of our Party and people.

Some time ago they overfulfilled their quota for the Six-Year Plan by 35 per cent in gross industrial output value and by 27 per cent in terms of volume of products.

During this period, the mine increased total industrial output value 7.7 times, per-capita output value 3.5 times and ore production three times respectively.

Having reached the high eminence of the Six-Year Plan, the miners here are now filled with an adamant resolve to fulfil their Six-Year Plan targets 1.5 times before October 10.

The Kaesong Textile Mill also overfulfilled its quota for the Six-Year Plan with flying colours.

Having found the way of preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan in technical innovation, the workers and technicians here have unfolded a dynamic mass technical innovation drive.

They introduced more than 620 technical innovation proposals into production and boosted productivity 1.5-2 times and per-capita output value 1.3 times.

This has enabled them to carry out their Six-Year Plan quotas of late. The workers here are now making continuous effort to fulfil their yearly assignment before October 10.

Innovatory Successes Scored in Chemical Fertilizer Production

The workers in the chemical industry are carrying on all-out charge to scale the height of chemical fertilizers—3 million tons.

Standing in the van of this struggle are the fertilizer producers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex.

By effectively using existing materials and labour power while rationally using existing equipment, they made a great innovation recently—increasing phosphatic fertilizer production 3.6 times as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

By setting all machines in full operation and raising their efficiency to the maximum, the workers of the Chongsu Chemical Factory increased the output of phosphatic fertilizer by 20 per cent, nitro-lime fertilizer by 70 per cent and carbide by 10 per cent per kiln as against the time of the "70-day-battle" when actual production results were the highest last year.

Ordered Equipment Produced Timely

Great innovations are also being made in the production of ordered equipment.

Filled with boundless loyalty to the great leader and the Party and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine-building Factory won victory in the "70-day battle" last year. Without slackening this spirit they fulfilled this year's first quarterly year plan for the production of ordered equipment one month ahead of schedule, which was set much higher than last year's.

By applying the method of processing bundles of materials and other advanced work methods and using tools and jigs of new types, the workers of the first machine processing shop of this factory are increasing work efficiency 1.5 times in processing the body of large-size water turbine. And in the production of mining equipment, they are overfulfilling their daily assignments three times.

One More Generator System Completed

The constructors of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant brought to completion one more generator system.

They trebled the speed of assembling turbo-generator by adopting the method of assembling facilities on the ground.

In assembling the new generator they reduced the term markedly as compared with the time when they had assembled the old one. Now they are striving hard to install another generator system within the first quarter of the year with a view to building up better the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, one of Korea's biggest power bases.

Railway Electrification Stepped Up

The project for the electrification of the Pyongyang-Sariwon line is making headway at a fast tempo.

The constructors undertaking this project are now carrying out their daily assignments two times and ten times at maximum, in order to wind it up before April 15.

When the project is completed, the transport capacity of the Pyongyang-Sariwon line will grow more than 2.1 times and our working people will travel more comfortably.

First Half Year Plan of Fish Catch Fulfilled

Skillfully using modernized fishing implements, the fishermen of the Wonsan Fishery conducted fishing operation boldly and on a larger scale and netted 8 times as much fish as in the same period of last year, thereby fulfilling their first half year plan of fish catch.

Pak Ju Sol

Large quantities of tractor parts to be sent to the countryside are produced at the Sariwon Tractor Accessories Plant

A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM OF PARTY FOUNDING HISTORY

The Great Work for Party Founding Carried Out Successfully

Exhibited in Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 of this Museum are materials and historic mementoes which remind us that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung roused our people to an energetic struggle to build a new democratic Korea right after the liberation of the country and brilliantly realized the historic cause of founding of the Party, the general staff of the revolution.

We were conducted into Room No. 2 by a curator.

Hung on one of its walls were a number of photos which showed the impressive scene of the enthusiastic welcome to the triumphal return home of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, whom our people had long held in veneration.

Recalling with deep emotion what had happened at that time, we halted in front of a wall and saw copies of the immortal classic work "On Building the Party, the State and the Army in the Liberated Fatherland" personally authored by the leader immediately after liberation.

In this work, the great leader clearly indicated the path for the Korean people to follow and specified the tasks for them to carry out immediately. He said that in order to successfully accomplish the historic task of building a new Korea it was necessary to vigorously push ahead with three major tasks—to build the Party, to build the state and to build the army.

His work served as a guideline for promoting and defending the Korean revolution through the Korean people's own efforts under the new historical conditions after liberation and as a banner of struggle for the Korean people in building a new country.

The leader energetically pushed forward the work for founding the Party, the general staff of the revolution, attaching the first and foremost importance to this work.

We proceeded to Room No. 3 in which were displayed the materials concerning the immortal feats the great leader had performed in smashing all the obstructionist manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad and founding our Party.

Our gaze turned toward the leader's instructions on the line of Party founding which were brought into bold relief in golden letters on a wall of the room and toward a large chart illustrating the activities the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters had conducted under his guidance after being sent out to different parts of the country to implement the line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The most important historic task before the Korean Communists at the present stage is to found the Korean Communist Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution and the vanguard detachment of the working class."

"We must first build the Korean Communist Party, a unified working-class party, as soon as possible centring around the Communists fostered and tempered in the harsh anti-Japanese armed struggle."

The leader's instructions brought home again to our minds the fact that the line for Party founding set forth by him was the wisest line which made it possible to prevent the split of the communist ranks, defend the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and rally the broad revolutionary forces around the Party.

The work for founding the Party right after liberation involved many a difficulty.

It entailed an uncompromising struggle to frustrate the subversive acts of the US imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea and their stooges and clear the ranks of Korean communists of all hues of opportunism like factionalism and provincialism.

In this situation, the leader gave wise guidance in the struggle to found a new type of revolutionary Party.

He worked day and night to put the line for Party founding into practice, denying himself even rest to banish the fatigue of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; he personally went out to different areas, met many people and explained to them the line for Party building. At the same time he dispatched many revolutionary fighters he had trained during the anti-Japanese armed struggle to all parts of the country, and gave them guidance so that they could unite many communists.

The materials exhibited on the wall impressively showed us that the leader, having made thoroughgoing preparations, convened the historic Inaugural Party Congress on October 10, 1945, and proclaimed the founding of our Party to the world.

We walked on to see what were exhibited on another wall.

At the Museum of Party Founding History

Hung in place of honour of the wall was a picture of the leader guiding the Party Congress. It was flanked with the Party's political and organizational lines lettered in gold, the lines which he had elucidated at the congress.

We carefully read them clause by clause.

In the political line, the leader set as the Party's fundamental task the struggle to build a democratic people's republic, and, to carry it out, he put forward four immediate tasks. He declared that a revolutionary democratic base should be set up in the northern half of the Republic to counter the US imperialists' policy of aggression.

As regards the Party's organizational line, he laid it down as improving the composition of the Party, rapidly expanding its ranks, ensuring unity and cohesion in the entire Party based on the monolithic ideology, strictly observing Party discipline and thoroughly implementing the principle of democratic centralism.

The Party's political and organizational lines advanced by the leader—a brilliant embodiment of his great Juche idea—became the guiding compass for the activities of our Party.

Indeed, the founding of our Party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung meant the birth of a most revolutionary and ever-victorious Party guided by his great Juche idea.

It not only marked a historic turn in the development of the communist movement in our country and the Korean revolution as a whole, but also signified the appearance of a most militant detachment of the international revolutionary forces, and this was of tremendous significance in strengthening the ranks of the international communist movement and promoting the world revolution.

From that time onward, the Korean working class triumphantly explored the glorious road of the revolution under the leadership of a revolutionary Party, their vanguard detachment and the general staff of the Korean revolution.

Our visit to the Museum made us feel deeply the great honour and happiness of living under the guidance of the great leader who founded our Party and has wisely led it, and confirm our strong determination to remain single-heartedly loyal to him.

Kwak Chun Man

The Leader of the People

His Concern for Even a Guerrilla Preparing Himself for Joining the Party

In the days of the hard anti-Japanese armed struggle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always showed great affection for the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. He was concerned about even the problem of training them to claim membership in the Communist Party.

This happened one day in early winter of 1937.

The KPRA men were on the tough march for days on end. The knapsacks on their backs and rifles on their shoulders weighed down so heavily that they had to stoop in walking.

The leader making his way at the head of the marchers halted and scrutinized them one by one. Then he walked up to Comrade Kim and asked him to show him his rifle. Comrade Kim handed it over to the leader unwittingly.

The leader examined it closely, said in praise: "Your rifle is well-kept!" and slung it over his shoulder.

"Let me have it please!... My belongings are not heavy!" Comrade Kim entreated him repeatedly to give the rifle back, but of no avail.

The leader said with a smile, "I know you have taken a loving care of your rifle and treasured it so much, but will it matter so much if I carry it by myself?..."

Comrade Kim made no further entreaty for his rifle. Presently, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung asked him in detail how he was carrying out the tasks assigned by the organization of the Young Communist League and how he was doing his studying and how he was preparing himself for joining the Party. Then he told him in the following vein:

Your determination to devote your all to the revolution should be fully expressed in your daily life. You must thoroughly equip yourself with ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist ideology to join the Communist Party.... Without the Party we can not lead our revolution, and without the revolutionary masses, the Party cannot achieve its aim.

...If you are to become a Party member, you must have the revolutionary spirit of devoting yourself to the revolution and the ability of political guidance, ability of organizing and mobilizing the masses...

Work of the Young Communist League forms an important part of Party work, and the period when you are engaged in the YCL work corresponds with the period in which you prepare yourself for joining the Party. So, you must first of all fulfil in an exemplary manner the tasks given by the YCL organization.

Keeping his teaching deep in mind, Comrade Kim did his best to put it into practice.

Comrade Kim was tempered and grew up under the paternal affection and care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. At last he was honoured with membership of the Communist Party.

"1,000-ri Long Trip for Learning"—Trip Taken by the Great Leader in His Early Years

When March comes around every year, memory rushes back on us Korean people — the impressive memory about the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's "1,000-ri long trip for learning" which would long go down in history.

It was March 16, 1923, fifty-two years ago. Snow remained unmelted and the weather was inclement in the northern region though it was early spring. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the future leader, bade farewell to his parents and left Pataokou on a "1,000-ri long trip for learning".

The lone journey he made on foot at the age of 11 was attended with unimaginable difficulties since he had to pass over the snow-covered mountains and steep hills where there was no transportation.

But he walked on and on toward his native village with perseverance and great confidence inspired by his father in his mind.

Earlier, on the leader's departure, his father Kim Hyong Jik said in earnest:

"One should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of one's own country. One learns about others' things to improve one's own and make it more beautiful.

You should know about the tragic state of our people to get well acquainted with our country".

With his father's lofty intention embedded in his mind, he crossed the Amnok-gang River, passed through Popyong and Huchang, went over the steep pass on the thickly-wooded Mt. Oga-san and reached Mangyongdae via Kanggye and Kaechon. In this course he witnessed the countless scenes of misery tormenting our people: The ferryboat moorage at Popyong was crowded with the travellers leaving their homeland in search of means of living. The fire-field peasants in Hwapyong were in the direst predicament, their tumble-down hovels sprawling about. The lumberjacks in Mt. Oga-san were worked like slaves, often beaten by the Japanese foremen to death. Their faces were clouded with sorrow and anguish caused by statelessness.

The leader keenly felt that all Korea was looking for a helping hand, deep in agony, and reaffirmed his strong determination to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors by all means.

He reached his native home at Mangyongdae 13 days after leaving Pataokou. A few days later he went to his mother's home at Chilgol and entered the Changdok School. Its supervisor was his grandfather on the mother's side.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great future leader, gave himself up to study, keeping deep in his mind his father's words that one should know well about one's own country.

In those days the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys, the landlords and capitalists, bossed the show in the homeland. This gave rise to fiery anger and enmity in his heart wherever he went.

One day, he got a copy of Japanese textbook "The National Reader" the Japanese imperialist aggressors published with a view to paralyzing the national spirit of the Korean people. He cut out the character "national" with a knife from the cover of the textbook and wrote in a character meaning "Japanese".

This was a manifestation of his unwavering patriotism and burning spirit of resistance against the Japanese aggressors. He believed, though a teenager, that the Japanese language could by no means become the "national language" of Korea and that the Korean should never give in before the Japs.

In his Changdok School days he realized more and more deeply that Japanese imperialist colonial rule was rotten to the core and that the then society was full of class antagonism.

He went to Pyongyang city once in a while to see the gloomy reality. He saw a great deal and felt so much.

What shocked him greatly among others in the city was the Tosongrang slum quarters stretching along the Potong-gang River. It looked like an epitome of the homeland in great distress.

The poverty-stricken people at Tosongrang belonged to the bottommost section of the population in the semi-feudal colonial society. Misery was the word for their life. They were struck with flood more than once a year. They lived in a living hell. In contrast, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, landlords and capitalists lived in luxurious mansions, well-clad and well-fed. They enjoyed a pompous, prodigal life.

He saw with his own eyes innumerable happenings which signified the appalling inequality in that society where the rich got richer, the poor poorer, and could hardly keep back the welling-up wrath at the class enemy.

When he was a fifth-year pupil at the Changdok School, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wrote:

No landlord or capitalist must remain in this world to squeeze others. The Japs, landlords and capitalists are all the same.

Only when they are gone can everyone live a good life in peace.

This was a valuable conclusion he reached from his clairvoyant observation of the reality of the homeland and from his experience. At the same time it was an iron-strong conviction to him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung nurtured the high aim for the revolution, directly experiencing the tribulation of the country and the people. At a sad news that his father had been arrested again by the Japanese imperialist police, he left on January 22, 1925 Mangyongdae for Pataokou and took a "1,000-ri long trip for the restoration of the fatherland", firmly vowing to restore the lost country by all means.

In the 1,000-ri long course of the trip he made for learning at the age of 11 and in the subsequent two years he spent in the homeland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cherished the ardent spirit of love for the fatherland and the people and hardened the sovereign will to restore the lost country at all costs. Those were the days of creation in which he grasped the truth of revolution and laid a solid basis for paving the way for victory of the Korean revolution on the Juche stand.

Our recollection of the great leader's "1,000-ri long trip for learning" brings us to renew our firm determination to hold him in deep respect and prepare ourselves even more firmly as the revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to him.

Cha Sang Muk

Joint Communique on the Visit of the LFM and MTG Delegation to the DPRK Published

A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican Transitional Government to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was published in Pyongyang on March 7.

The joint communique said:

A delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican Transitional Government headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, paid an official visit to the DPRK in the period from March 2 to 7, 1975, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and Head of State of the DPRK, cordially received Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the LFM, in an atmosphere of militant friendship and had a conversation with him on various subjects reflecting the unanimous desire for strengthening the bonds of fraternal and revolutionary solidarity uniting the WPK and the LFM and the peoples of the two countries.

Talks were held between the delegation of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK headed by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the CC of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, and the delegation of the LFM and MTG headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the communique pointed out, and continued:

Both sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and discussed and decided upon the questions of consolidating and developing the relations of revolutionary and fraternal friendship and cooperation existing between the WPK and the LFM and the peoples of the two countries and establishing state relations and developing them.

The two sides agreed upon establishing diplomatic relations on June 25, 1975, the day of the proclamation of the independence of Mozambique, and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

Both sides exchanged views on problems of common concern and reached the same conclusion in all the problems discussed.

The two sides appreciated the present times as an era of independence, an era of revolutionary turn in which the once oppressed and exploited peoples, holding their destiny in their hands, oppose imperialism and colonialism, win genuine independence and build a new society without exploitation of man by man.

The Mozambican side noted with high appreciation that the Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, achieved shining victories in the two revolutionary wars against Japanese and US imperialisms and have converted their country, once backward, in a brief period into a powerful socialist state with independent and modern industry and developed agriculture, and sciences and culture which are brilliantly flowering and developing, by thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in all spheres of revolution and construction even under the difficult conditions of the division of the country.

The Mozambican side hoped that the Korean people will score greater success in the struggle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the WPK as a grand festival of proud victors by capturing all the heights of the Six-Year Plan before October 10 this year through energetic acceleration of grand socialist construction.

The Mozambican side denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and south Korean reactionaries to perpetuate the split of Korea, fully supported the just stand of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK for reunifying the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference, especially the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, and strongly held that the US troops occupying south Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces" must be withdrawn at an early date.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the Mozambican people who, under the leadership of the LFM, dealt a telling blow to the enemy by waging a protracted people's war, shattered the aggression of imperialism and colonialism, liberated the motherland from Portuguese colonialism and established people's democratic power.

The Korean side expressed the conviction that the Mozambican people united on the basis of the correct political line of the LFM will as ever frustrate any aggressive and subversive machinations of the reactionary forces and the imperialists and build a free, democratic and prosperous motherland under the leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

The Korean side noted with high appreciation that the fraternal Mozambican people have made a great contribution to the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the revolution and the complete liberation and unity of Africa, and expressed once again its firm stand for continuing to actively support with might and main the revolutionary struggle of the Mozambican people.

Both sides expressed unanimous support to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism and for complete national independence and for the direct use of natural resources in the interest of the popular masses, the building of a new society and democracy, progress and justice.

The communique pointed out that the recent visit of the delegation of the LFM and MTG to the DPRK has developed the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation to a higher plane and made an important contribution to strengthening the unity and might of the third world countries.

It said that Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the LFM, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, to visit independent Mozambique and added that this invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

In conclusion, the communique noted that the President of the LFM invited a delegation of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK to attend the functions of the proclamation of the independence of Mozambique on June 25, 1975 and that the Korean side accepted this invitation with pleasure.

DPRK Skating Team Chalks Up Good Results

at International Skating Competitions

The skating team of our country trained back from the international skating competitions held in Mongolia.

In the competitions our skaters carried off five gold medals, three silver medals and seven bronze medals, once again demonstrating the might of the Juche-based sports.

Skater Yun Yong Hui was declared winner in the women's 1,500 m. and 3,000 m. races and women's total points. Skaters Kim Chun Yong and Pak Yong Chan won the first place respectively in the women's 500 metres and in the men's 500 metres.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between Govts of DPRK and Republic of Malta Signed

Talks between the government economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government economic delegation of the Republic of Malta were held recently in Valletta, the capital of Malta, according to a report from Valletta.

At the end of the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and bilateral understanding an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Malta was signed on February 26.

The agreement was signed on our side by Vice-Premier Choe Jae U, head of the government economic delegation of our country, and on the Maltese side by Freddie Micallef, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ours Is a Country Where All the People Study

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...our country is a 'land of education', a 'land of learning' where all the people study by the benefit of the State".

In our country the system of socialist education established by the fatherly leader enables all the working people and their children to learn and study to the best of their abilities.

Before liberation there was not a single university in the northern half of the Republic. There were only a small number of secondary schools and primary schools. Every year over 400,000 school-agers— the sons and daughters of workers and peasants—were denied access to schools. The number of adult illiterates ran into over 2.3 million.

Now things are far different. Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is introduced together with compulsory one-year preschool training. Through this everyone of young generation receives free compulsory education for 11 years, till working age, to train himself into dependable worker who will serve for the building of socialism.

Our country has more than 140 colleges and universities and over 500 higher technical schools. Especially, technological institutes, agricultural colleges, medical colleges, normal colleges, teachers' training colleges, etc. are evenly distributed to localities in conformity with the actual conditions there. This provides all of the new generation with ample opportunity of learning according to their talents and aptitude.

The opportunity to study while working is open to all in our country.

There are factory colleges and factory higher technical schools in the districts where important factories and enterprises are operating. This affords full conditions for the workers and office employees to learn as much as they can, not detached from production. The working people in urban areas cover the evening course at the universities or colleges and higher technical schools built near the area they live in. There is a network of correspondence course of the institutions of higher learning. Working people can apply for this course if they want, no matter where they live.

In particular, regular school education is given to the working people above 40 who were deprived of any opportunity of schooling in the past exploiter society. They have already finished the primary school course at the working people's schools, and are now attending the working people's middle schools to go through the course of the secondary education within a year or two. This will make it possible for everybody in our country to reach or exceed the level of middle school graduates in general knowledge.

Nor is this all. The officials on the job are reeducated at the National Economy Institute, Communist Colleges, shop-manager schools and other schools set up for this purpose. All cadres are duty bound to cover one-month short course at schools once a year.

Noteworthy is that mothers schools have been set up for education of women at factories, enterprises, rural communities and residential quarters where the women live or work.

At these schools the women make deep study of the leader's teachings and the Party policies and acquire the general knowledge and cultural knowledge.

Practiced in our country is the revolutionary habit of the whole Party, the whole country and all the people studying while working. All functionaries make it their daily routine to study for two hours or more, attend a lecture meeting every Wednesday and spend the afternoon of every Saturday in collective studying.

The educational policy of the Party is, in the main, that the state should be responsible for giving education to all the people. Under this policy 3.5 million children are brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at the state and public expenses and that 4.5 million students attend schools of all levels ranging from primary school to university. This means that the people as many as over a half of the whole population are receiving education at the state expense.

Added to them are the working people who study while on the job. In fact, all the people are studying at schools or elsewhere.

This is indeed an invaluable fruit borne by the leader's great Juche idea and an outcome of his tender concern for the people.

As pointed out by the leader, the basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything. Remaking nature and society is the work done by the people and it is also for them. Man is most precious in the world and is most powerful. Education is precisely the work of training people.

This is why the leader always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work. He stints nothing for the education of new generation and working people and provides them first with best conditions for their study.

He made sure that a nice school with modernly-equipped laboratories and recreation facilities was built for 10 pupils or more and that a regular train service was introduced at a distance of 16 kilometres for 19 pupils to attend their school. Such moving tales are too many to enumerate here.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that all our students and working people receive free education under the leader's care.

The state grants even scholarships to the students of institutions of higher learning, and supplies all students with uniforms and school things at the prices next to nothing.

The worker-students likewise receive free education with their wages fully paid.

As seen from the above, our people are studying hard to prepare themselves as more able workers for the building of socialism under the most popular and advanced system of socialist education established by the fatherly leader.

No doubt that they have a really brighter future ahead.

At present our country has a 600,000-strong army of intellectuals— technicians and specialists. The number will soon grow to one million according to the Six-Year National Economic Development Plan (1971-1976) put forward by the Fifth Congress of our Party.

This will contribute to making ours an even more prosperous socialist country— more cultured, richer and stronger.

Kim Yun Sik

Children under school age receive compulsory one-year education free of charge
(Photo by Chong Ui Ryol)

Bright is the future of our students of institutions of higher learning who are striving to capture the fortress of science. Photo shows students of Kim Il Sung University

3,500,000 Children Grow Happily under State and Public Care

Everywhere our labouring people live and work there are fine nurseries and kindergartens.

Under the paternal solicitude of father Marshal Kim Il Sung, our children are now growing happily in nurseries and kindergartens, enjoying the benefits of the state and society. Their number totals 3,500,000.

In order to bring up children well, the state has built teachers' training institutes and kindergarten teachers training schools in all localities and trains nursery school and kindergarten teachers in large numbers.

Those trained at these institutes and schools are now working as nursery school and kindergarten teachers.

The state has also erected factories devoted to children—nursery and kindergarten furniture producing factories, toy-making factories, children's clothes factories, children's confectioneries, etc— and set up nursery and kindergarten supply centres.

Through such supply system children are provided with various furnishings needed in their life and with highly nutritious foodstuffs.

Nurseries and kindergartens pay scrupulous attention to nutritive conditions of children. They have already compiled indices of nutrition and made out menu suited to the children's constitution, with the foodstuffs produced in our country. And they have well-furnished dining rooms and provide meals for children according to the indices of nutrition and menu.

They direct deep attention to the sanitary control and medical service for the children. Children always harden their body and mind and receive medical assistance from doctors of nearby clinics and hospitals.

Big nurseries and kindergartens have medical treatment rooms and children's wards. And medical specialists are posted there.

Nurseries and kindergartens are furnished with all facilities necessary for the education of children.

Nursery school and kindergarten teachers strive for the emotional and intellectual development of the children. They also conduct ideological education in compliance with the age and the mental state of children.

Teachers tell the kindergartners about the childhood and the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and educate them to ardently revere him since their childhood.

The Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery has various kinds of play and recreation rooms. Among them are rooms for play with toys, a spacious playground, a room for tricycle race and dance halls. The spacious playground has a natatorium, slides, a room for military games and basketball and volleyball courts. So children can romp about at any time.

In such places children grow happily and vigorously, singing and dancing and taking exercises and playing games.

The state stints nothing to nurse and educate the children well. That is why our children are growing to be reliable workers of the country who are healthy and disciplined and sound in moral traits.

When the state brings up all the preschool children on its own responsibility in the not too distant future in accordance with the task of the Six-Year Plan advanced at the Fifth Party Congress, our country will be the first to completely enforce a communist policy and introduce a communist pedagogical method for the children.

Kim In Chol

Korea Is a Country of Education

U King Mawin

What I saw and heard during my stay in Chollima Korea where miracles were taking place, will be always enshrined in my mind.

Everything I saw here was entirely new and wonderful.

Now before my eyes are floating the sky-kissing building of the Kim Il Sung University, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the students absorbing in study and vigorously marching on the streets in orderly columns and the faces of happy kindergarteners.

I wondered how it could be possible for all Korean children and students to enjoy a happy life and study to their hearts' content on the territory badly crippled during the three-year-war forced by the US imperialists.

But the answer is simple.

All these happiness and joys the Korean children and students enjoy are attributable to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, his boundlessly deep paternal love and his warm care for them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung takes all children, youths and students of Korea to his all-embracing heart and brings up them into masters of the future, able to guide the destiny of a reunified Korea, and into builders of socialism and communism.

He sees that fine schools are built and all uniforms, shoes and other school things are provided.

Not satisfied with this, Marshal Kim Il Sung finds himself always among the students and teachers to know what the younger generation want.

However busy his schedule in giving on-the-spot guidance, he never fails to visit the local school and when he meets school children on the way, he would get out of his car to take special note of their clothes, asking them with tender voice: "You study well?"

How warm and deep his affection is!

Precisely because of his profound solicitude Korea has now become a country of education where all people are at their books, the country admired by the world's people.

In Korea you can find schools everywhere.

There are Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute and many other colleges in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and provincial seats. In addition to these, Korea has schools of various levels.

Schools are seen everywhere from the most remote village in mountainous area to an isolated islet in the West Sea.

Korea has put into effect compulsory 10-year senior middle school education, the most superior popular, socialist educational system. As you see, wide doors of learning are open to all the children in Korea.

You cannot find a single child of school age who does not attend school.

I have also learned much from the educational contents and programmes which are introduced in Korea.

Korea's education is based on the Juche idea. It is characterized by living education, practical education.

The students study the history and culture of their people and the geography of Korea and strive to explore a new land of science independently.

After all, their studies and scientific research activities devolve on one point: better contribution to the Korean revolution.

Like this, the educational course from kindergarten to university in Korea forms a well-regulated system.

Under this excellent educational system every student builds up strong hopes of their bright future.

Ask any of students from primary school to university what the aim of their study is. Then they will answer unanimously that they study to become revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Happy indeed are the children, youths and students of Korea who are studying to their hearts' content under the warm care of the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung!

I arrived at the conviction that if we are to get the rising generation to establish a correct world outlook, enable them to possess knowledge of modern science and bring up them into men of new type with strong bodies, we must adopt the method of education in Korea.

I can say that the educational system of Korea is a model of socialist education and a most advanced educational system that brings them up to be the reserves of able builders of socialism and communism.

I am leaving Korea, but I want to live always right among the lovely Korean children.

(The writer is the former Rector of Rangoon Educational University, Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and Ph. D.)

At a Working People's Middle School

A few days ago I visited the Working People's Middle School attached to the Songyo Clothing Factory in Songyo District, Pyongyang.

A nice school building stood in a quiet spot of the factory compound.

At the time of my visit, the workers who knocked off were coming to the school.

A mere glance at them sufficed to show that they were old enough to take their youngest schoolable sons or even grandchildren to schools or attend a meeting of the parents association. And yet they themselves were attending the school with beaming countenance, satchels in their hands. The scene impressed me deeply.

They reminded me of the following words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"We are making all our people above 40, who were denied the opportunity of learning in the past, study at the working people's middle schools and acquire the knowledge of the middle school graduate."

It is not without reason that even foreign visitors staying in our country for a few days eulogize it as a "land of education" and a "land of learning".

Li Song Sil, full-time chief of school affairs, conducted me into a room to let me see a class at work.

A physics lesson was in progress.

The teacher said that what they learnt yesterday about the second law of motion would be reviewed. He then hung a wall picture illustrating it and asked them a question for application.

After a short while a grey-haired woman went up to the blackboard to answer it and gave proper explanation.

The teacher taught the third law of motion according to his schedule and made an experiment by a momentum recorder.

The students seemed to have a quick understanding.

At the break I conversed with some of them.

The average age of the students was 47 or so. This means that they were 17 years old when our country was liberated. They had been unlettered till then, unable to write down even their names.

It was after liberation that they became literate, and they are now receiving the secondary education after going through the course of the working people's school.

The factory responsibly provides them with full conditions for studying.

The director of the factory concurrently holds the post of principal of the school.

Its teachers are selected from among the engineers and assistant engineers of the factory.

Li Song Sil introduced a woman student to me.

She was Chi Bong Son, who gave a satisfactory explanation about the second law of motion during the physics lesson. She told me that she was 50 years old and a worker of the processing shop and that she had a grandson. But this did not prevent her from becoming one of honour students. What she planned to do was to cover the correspondence course at the higher technical school upon her graduation from the school this spring.

Before liberation she was forced to slave as a servant of a landlord and was denied any opportunity to learn even a letter. It was with deep emotion that she spoke of the grateful socialist system in our country and voiced her determination to study hard and live up to the great favour given by the fatherly leader.

The chief of school affairs said that her students would graduate from the school this spring and then all the employees of the Songyo Clothing Factory would reach or exceed the level of the middle school graduate in general knowledge.

The same is true of other schools. All the working people who were denied a chance of learning in the past will graduate within one year or two from the working people's middle schools set up in all parts of the country—in factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and residential quarters— as instructed by the great leader.

I left the Working People's Middle School attached to the Songyo Clothing Factory, visualizing the day when a historic advance will be made in the life of our people striving to reach the eminence of civilization commensurate with the socialist and communist society.

Yun Jong Ok

Students of the Sariwon Higher Medical School consolidate their knowledge through various experiments

To Support Struggle of S. Korean People Is Our Lofty National Duty

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We firmly support the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy. We regard it as our lofty national duty to support and encourage their patriotic struggle."

This policy of the great leader emanates from the Juche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. It is a correct policy which makes it possible to realize national reunification through concerted efforts of the people of north and south Korea and to establish national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

The people of north and south Korea are of the same nation. For this reason, it is a bounden duty of the people in the northern half of the Republic to actively support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people.

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation who lived in the same land for many centuries sharing weal and woe whether they are in the north or in the south and fought together to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation against foreign aggressors.

Today we Korean people are living separated from each other in the north and the south owing to the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea. But this temporary division would never change our national identity formed and consolidated through ages. The people in north and south Korea always fully share each other's fortune as a single nation and their interests are completely identical.

The people in the north cannot preserve an attitude of indifference toward the sanguinary struggle of their southern compatriots to free themselves from the colonial rule of the US imperialists and the fascist tyranny of their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique. In a word, they can never remain mere bystanders, regarding it as other's matter, an affair of another nation.

That is why the people in the northern half of the Republic should actively support and inspire the struggle of their compatriots in the south.

Another reason why the people in the north are in duty bound to give full support to the south Korean people's revolutionary struggle is that theirs is a just struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people is a just struggle for the right to existence and democracy, a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and reunifying the fatherland."

The south Korean people's struggle is a righteous one in that they fight, first of all, for their own freedom and liberation.

Under the colonial fascist terror rule of the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi clique, the south Koreans are completely shorn of their independence as human beings and forced to live an unbearable slavish life.

Because of dual and triple exploitation and oppression, the south Korean people are going in rags and suffering from hunger, deprived of even elementary democratic freedom and rights, and are undergoing immeasurable misfortunes and tribulations.

South Korea has been reduced to a huge prison and a living hell in the literal sense of the terms.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is bound to be resistance.

The struggle of the south Korean people is precisely a struggle to put an end to the oppression and exploitation by the US imperialists and their minions, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, and gain democratic freedom and the right to existence and enjoy independent and creative lives by getting rid of all the miseries and hardships.

The south Korean people's misfortunes and sufferings are those of the people in the north. Whether or not the south Korean people win independence is an important matter decisive of the establishment of the whole nation's sovereignty.

As a matter of course, the people in the northern half of the Republic should render every possible assistance to their struggle.

The south Korean people's struggle is a struggle for their own freedom and existence and a patriotic struggle to save the country and the nation and achieve the reunification of the fatherland.

The stepped-up suppression of the south Korean people by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is, after all, designed to block the revolutionary advance of the south Korean people and maintain their colonial military dictatorship and to hold in check the growing tendency of the south Korean people to national reunification and perpetuate the country's division.

Instigated by the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitors to the nation, declared the "two Koreas" plot to be their state policy and are mercilessly suppressing south Korean people who demand the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Through their actual life the south Korean people have keenly realized that without liquidating the fascist terrorist rule of the US imperialists and their henchmen and achieving democratization of south Korean society, the successful struggle for national reunification cannot be expected and that without reunifying the country national sovereignty cannot be established.

That is why, even under the rigorous situation where the enemy's fascist suppression is intensified as never before, they are waging an indomitable struggle to abolish the "revitalized" dictatorship and to win democratic rights and national reunification against foreign intervention.

To achieve the reunification of the country through democratization of south Korean society is not only the earnest desire of the south Korean people but is also the greatest national task of the entire Korean people.

Only by accomplishing this task is it possible to smash the manoeuvres of the US and Japanese imperialists for aggression and permanent split of our country and save the country and the nation and establish the country's sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

The Korean people, be they in the north or in the south, at home or abroad, take an active part in the struggle for the reunification of the country, the question of vital importance for the nation; they fight against the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique — the splittists within and without.

With an unswerving stand and fully aware of their national task to reunify the fatherland by all means in the present generation and save the country and the nation, the people in the northern half of the Republic are actively supporting the south Korean people in their revolutionary struggle. It is a legitimate right and lofty duty which no one can flout.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are fussing about "intervention in the internal affairs". This is foolish attempt of the traitors to make the division of Korea permanent, leave south Korea forever as a colony and military base of the US imperialists and realize their dream of long-term office.

We will as ever support in every possible way the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people and thus remain faithful to our national duty and drive the US imperialists out of south Korea and sweep away the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with the firm united strength of the entire Korean people in the north and the south.

Li Jip

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

Denounces US Imperialists for Massively Bringing Their Aggressor Forces into South Korea

The US imperialists must stop at once the arms reinforcement and war manoeuvres in south Korea and withdraw their aggressor forces from it.

So declares the spokesman of Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement issued on March 10 denouncing the US imperialists for massively bringing their aggressor forces into south Korea and further stepping up the war preparations of late, thereby increasing the tension in Korea to an extreme pitch.

The statement says:

On March 6 the US Defense Department, making public the deployment of the US forces overseas, said that the numerical strength of the US forces stationed in south Korea increased by more than 4,000 in the latter half of 1974.

The United States introduced a large number of nuclear weapons into south Korea and has already deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line and is hastening the preparations for the construction of a large-scale air attack base. It is replacing the south Korean puppet troops serving in the units of US imperialist aggressor forces as mercenaries with "G.I.'s" and scheming to bring thousands of combatants into south Korea in the future.

The statement points out that the DPRK Government and Korean people bitterly denounce the US imperialists' continued introduction of US forces into south Korea in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement as an open challenge to the DPRK and a grave criminal act of increasing the tension in Korea and threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is by no means accidental that the US imperialists are now reinforcing their armed forces in south Korea in defiance of the strong demand of the world's people for the withdrawal of the US forces from it.

The United States is of late intensifying its hostile provocative acts against the DPRK, while massively reinforcing the numerical strength of the US imperialist aggressor forces occupying south Korea and further speeding up "the modernization" of the south Korean puppet troops. This is a link in the chains of the aggressive machinations to maintain the military fascist rule of the south Korean authorities by patronizing them with armed forces, bar Korea's reunification and create "two Koreas" and thereby turn south Korea into their permanent military base and nuclear base.

The statement warns: If the US imperialists rush headlong toward war, steadily reinforcing the US forces occupying south Korea, they will bring irrevocable serious consequences and will be held wholly responsible for them.

The statement stresses: The Korean people will never tolerate the US imperialists' aggression and war moves and will continue their resolute fight to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement declares in conclusion:

The DPRK Government and the Korean people firmly believe that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the third world countries and all the peace-loving countries across the world will strongly denounce the US imperialists' reinforcement of the armed forces and war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea and express active support and solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people to maintain peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Demonstration of Militant Unity of Third World People

The First Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries held recently in Algiers wound up its work with success after adopting a solemn declaration which represents a programme of struggle for the oil exporting countries.

The declaration reflecting the unanimous will of the attendants of the conference reaffirmed their sovereignty over their national resources and resolutely condemned and rejected all sorts of abuses and slanders and threats of the imperialists against the petroleum exporting nations and declared that they would take effective and prompt measures with concerted action to deal a counter-blow at any economic and military aggression against the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The declaration also showed a firm resolve to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the oil exporting nations, actively help the developing countries and wage a resolute struggle for establishment of a new international economic order by joining forces with the third world countries.

The Summit Conference administered a heavy blow to the US-led imperialists and gave a great encouragement to the common struggle of the third world people.

The Korean people warmly hail the success of this conference and express full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the petroleum exporting countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries carries a very important significance in the common struggle of the peoples of the third world countries against the imperialists' aggression and intervention against petroleum exporting countries and for defending the sovereignty and natural resources of their countries and correctly solving the questions concerning international economic relations and in strengthening solidarity and cooperation among them."

The most important success of the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was that it smashed the vicious splitting and subversive activities of the imperialists and defended and further strengthened the unity of the petroleum exporting nations.

The attendants of the conference castigated the sophistry of the imperialists intended to shift the responsibility for the present economic crisis of the capitalist world—an inevitable outcome of the contradiction of the capitalist system itself—on to the petroleum exporting countries and their insidious plots to find pretexts for aggression and interference through such chicanery. They reaffirmed the sovereign power of the oil producers over their oil resources and their right to set oil prices and unanimously called for further strengthening the unity and cooperation between the oil producing nations.

This once again demonstrates that the petroleum exporting countries are united on the basis of their mutual understanding and trust and that they are resolved as one to resolutely fight against the aggression and intervention of the imperialists in defiance of any pressure from them.

Another important success of the conference is that the petroleum exporting nations showed special interest in further stepping up the joint action with other developing countries of the third world for cementing unity and solidarity with them and establishing a new international economic order.

The petroleum exporting countries constitute an important force of the third world. Because of the community of their past position and their present struggle, they are inseparably bound up with each other. The concerted action of the petroleum exporting nations with the third world countries including other raw material producers will multiply their strength several-fold in the struggle to set up a new international economic order against imperialism.

The conference expressed the unshakable determination of the third world people to wage a staunch struggle, firmly uniting politically and cooperating economically. It convincingly showed that through such united action a new international economic order will certainly be established in conformity with the will and interests of the third world people.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, fight shoulder to shoulder with the third world people, firmly uniting and cooperating with them.

Victory is in store for the just struggle of the third world people.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's Foul Ruse for Long-Term Office

Some time ago traitor Pak Jung Hi of south Korea held the so-called "national referendum" in an attempt to prop up the tyrannical, "revitalized dictatorial system" and realize his wild designs for long-term office. He resorted to force of arms and all sorts of trickeries and swindles, thereby faking up the support for the "revitalized constitution".

This was another glaring revelation of his traitorous nature.

Traitor Pak is a heinous, brigandish politician who has steeped himself in all descriptions of fraud, swindle, intrigue and ruse in order to satisfy his lust for power ever since he usurped the "power" on May 16, 1961 by staging a military coup according to a script written by the US imperialists.

In his "May 16 commitment" he blared out that the "military government will be provisional" and that he would hand over the "regime" to "a conscientious politician" as soon as possible and would "resume his military duty the way he should." What he said turned out to be a sheer lie intended to distract the attention of the people who were dead set against the military fascist dictatorship.

As the people's spirit of resistance against traitor Pak and his ilk ran higher, he "administered an oath" on February 27, 1963.

He said with even tears in his eyes that he would never have a hand in "transferring the military junta's power to civilian government" and went so far as to prattle that he "does not want to see reappearance of an unhappy army-man" like himself.

But turning his back, he made a desperate attempt to establish a "foothold" to "stand for a presidential election"; he rigged up such an evil law as the "law on purification of political activities", dissolved all the political parties and social organizations and arrested all the politicians who were likely to become his rivals. Meanwhile, he framed up the so-called "Democratic Republican Party", a terrorist organization, and induced the military hooligans of the "Metropolitan Defence Headquarters" to hold armymen's demonstration, shouting "Extend the terms of military government!"

Traitor Pak Jung Hi staged a farce to "transfer military junta's power to a civilian government" in December 1963 in the terror-ridden atmosphere he himself created by clamping down on the activities of the people and the opposition forces at the point of bayonet. And then he presented himself as a "politician of a new type".

Even a reptile publication of the United States was so much embarrassed by this burlesque of traitor Pak Jung Hi that it wrote that the "Pak regime is extremely impudent".

The votes traitor Pak obtained by all kinds of trickeries accounted for no more than 36 per cent of all votes, and this made him "President".

When the "presidential election" was held in 1967, he entreated for "another term of presidency", promising that he would "make it the last one" he would assume.

Kim Dae Jung, a democrat of the opposition party, disclosed that what Pak Jung Hi actually intended to do while raving that it would be the last one was to hold office for another term even if he had to revise the "constitution" which stipulated that none shall be eligible for "presidential election" more than twice. To this, traitor Pak responded by declaring at a meeting held in the plaza of the Mokpo railway station in South Cholla Province with the participation of more than 20,000 people that it was a "ruse of the opposition party" to say that he himself was dreaming of "revising the constitution for the third-term election" and by promising that he would never try to do so.

What was more, he said at a meeting with the "national assemblymen" from the New Democratic Party: I would not mind you attacking me, with a dagger in your hand, if I try to revise the constitution for the third-term election. You have a legitimate right to do it.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, however, had the audacity to "revise the constitution for the third-term election" less than two years after.

He repressed the people sanguinarily. On the other hand, he schemed as stealthily as a stray cat does: he saw to it that the "resolution on the constitutional amendment for the third-term election" was railroaded in only two minutes through a meeting of the "national assemblymen" from the "Republican Party" held at a home in a back alley in Seoul, not in the "capitol building", in the small hours, attended by none of the "assemblymen" from the opposition party. Through the notorious fraudulent election in 1971 he brought himself to hold office for the third term.

His lust for power was unfathomable.

As his third-term was nearing the expiration, he played another trick to stay in office for good.

It was precisely the "October revitalization" farce staged in 1972 the like of which is rare in history.

Perceiving that he can in no way cheat the south Korean people by appeasement and deception, traitor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed the "emergency martial law" in addition to the "state of emergency" and staged the farce of the "national referendum" under the threat of bayonet to rig up the fascist "revitalized constitution".

Deleted from it was the previous article that provided for banning fourth-term office. This was how a "Fuhrer" system or "revitalized" system was established in an effort to keep him in office for ever.

Such despicable acts met with ever stronger resistance.

Much upset by this, traitor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed one "emergency measure" after another and diabolically arrested, imprisoned and killed a large number of south Korean people but failed to quench the flames of their anti-fascist, democratization struggle which was spreading like a prairie fire.

Driven into a tight corner, he staged as a last resort, the "national referendum" farce for the "revitalized constitution".

As seen from the above, traitor Pak Jung Hi is a politician as cruel as an ugly burglar. In order to stay in office for a long time he unhesitatingly commits any atrocious crime—murder, fraud and swindle and what not. He is a most diabolical traitor born and bred, an outcast who willingly sells the country and people and offers even his wife as a scapegoat to satisfy his lust for career and power.

There is no doubt that he will certainly be brought to a stern judgement by the south Korean people.

Kim Dong Ok

"Pak Regime, Accept the Responsibility for National Division and Step Down!" "We Demand the Immediate Discontinuation of the Suppression of the Press"

—Anti-Fascist, Democratization Struggle of the Masses in South Korea Daily Gains in Scope—

The massive struggle against fascism and for democracy is showing its rapid expansion in south Korea this March.

According to reports from Seoul, the students of the Chungang University, on March 11, held an indignation meeting and staged a demonstration against fascism and for democracy.

That day, the students who came to attend lessons surged out of the campus gate, carrying with them placards with the words "Repeal the revitalized constitution!" and "No torture policy!" Outside the gate, they clashed with the riot police. Further advance was impossible for the students. They had an "indignation meeting on the current situation" while they were confronted with the police gangsters.

At the indignation meeting they roundly condemned the crimes of the traitor Pak Jung Hi who has turned south Korea into a land of darkness under the sway of fascist despotism, and they issued a "declaration of the university students" which says in part: "We, university students, appeal to all to challenge the ruinous situation in this land, dictated by their conscience and from the sense of duty."

The indignation meeting was followed by a sit-in strike. The students kept fighting the riot police, repeatedly chanting the slogans: "Pak regime, accept the responsibility for having split the nation and fostered distrust and step down!" "Dissolve the Central Intelligence Agency!" and "Nullify the revitalized constitution and the nationwide poll—a mockery of the people!"

The students of the Politics and Law College of the Yonse University conducted a signature campaign demanding the reinstatement of those students and professors who withstood the cruel torture and persecution by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits and have been released from prison.

Meanwhile, the struggle of the men of the press for the freedom of speech is expanding rapidly.

In the wake of the struggle waged by the journalists of "Choson Ilbo" on the 6th, about 200 reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" occupied the type-picking house of the newspaper and the radio-broadcasting control room on the 12th and demanded the revocation of the dismissal of their fellow workers and the resignation of the chief editors responsible for this dismissal. They declared that they would "boycott publication of newspapers and journals and radio-broadcasting" and continue with their strike till their demand is met. Then they made public a "white paper for carrying the freedom of the press into practice" and demanded the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique to "put an end to the threats, browbeating and arrests which have been constantly made against the press circle over the last 14 years."

More than 150 journalists of "Chungang Ilbo" and "Radio Tongyang" rose in a struggle on the 13th, expressing firm solidarity with their counterparts at "Tonga Ilbo", "Radio Tonga" and "Choson Ilbo" in their struggle for the freedom of the press.

Journalists of the south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo" are on a stay-in-strike for freedom of speech

At 9:00 a.m. that day, they held a meeting at the office of the editorial board of the newspaper and adopted a "declaration for defence of the freedom of the press" denouncing the most vicious suppression of the press by the fascist gang.

More than 200 members of the Consultative Council of the Families of Detainees and believers of south Korea had a meeting and staged a demonstration in Seoul to support and encourage the struggle of the men of the press including the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Choson Ilbo".

South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are conducting brisk activities scattering leaflets.

Large numbers of handbills calling for the overthrow of the traitor Pak Jung Hi were scattered recently in Yongdungpo district, Seoul. They read: "Revitalized dictatorship will be destroyed in the flames of resistance for democracy sooner or later. Let us all unite and bring earlier the day!" "Don't sit idle to die, but find a way to live through a struggle!" "People shake with resentment." "Release all political prisoners!" "Let us smash Chongwadae's man-hunting operation against the people and win genuine freedom and democracy!"

A great many leaflets bearing the words "Pak Jung Hi, resign!" and "Repeal the revitalized constitution and dissolve the Central Intelligence Agency!" were scattered in front of the Myongdong theatre, central district, Seoul.

Along with such handbills, more and more posters appear in Seoul and various other places.

A poster reading: "March and April call us to a resistance for democracy. Let us all plunge ourselves into the decisive battle against fascism and for democracy! Pak Jung Hi is bound to be overthrown and we will win" was put up on the back wall of the Masan Library in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, on February 22.

(KCNA)

Day of Pakistan Warmly Hailed

The Korean people offer warm felicitations to the friendly Pakistani people on the occasion of the Day of Pakistan (March 23).

The Pakistani people have waged a fruitful struggle to create a new life against imperialism ever since the Day was proclaimed.

Under the leadership of the Pakistan People's Party with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as its Chairman and the government they have achieved many successes in their energetic struggle to eliminate the baneful aftermath of the colonial rule and build national economy and national culture.

In recent years factories in the key branches of heavy industry, banks, insurance companies, oil company and the concerns in other fields were nationalized and a series of industries built. As a result, Pakistan increased industrial production and depended on import less than before for manufactured goods.

Great success has been scored in agriculture. The agrarian reform is making good headway: Vast acreage of the land owned by the big landlords is confiscated and distributed to the landless or land-poor peasants.

Progress was made in the fields of the transport, education, culture and public health.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over all successes gained by the Pakistani people as their own.

As for the external relations, the Pakistani government and people give full support to the people of the third world countries in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, liberation and consolidation of national independence. Meanwhile, Pakistan seceded long ago from the "SEATO", the notorious tool of US imperialism for Asian aggression, and from the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" rigged up by US imperialism. In this way it dealt heavy blows at the imperialists and made great contribution to the struggle of the progressive peoples the world over for safeguarding national dignity and sovereignty of their countries.

In particular, the Pakistani people highly estimate the great successes our people have achieved in revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the everlasting Juche idea originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And they support and sympathize with the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference. Our people are very grateful to them for this.

The Korean people who value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Pakistani people will as ever make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations with them.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Pakistani people greater success in their future struggle for the independent development of the country.

Han Dok Yon

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *chon*. No. 13014-59107